

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## A Good Start

THE army bill which has survived the three weeks of give and take in the military committee conference and which will doubtless be accepted by both the senate and house when reported to these bodies today, while by long odds the most important military legislation enacted since the Civil War, falls considerably short of giving the country the number of trained men the military experts say will be required to defend ourselves against a first-class Power. It will be disastrous if we permit ourselves to be lulled into any false sense of national security or to believe that the bill does more than lay the foundation of national defense.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation however that the regular army provisions of the bill are adequate and founded, in most respects, upon the recommendations of the general staff of the Army. For the first time since the problem became nationally important, adequate defense is provided for Hawaii, Panama and the Philippines. In addition to the proper quota of regular coast defense troops, each of these outposts of the nation will have a full division of mobile army troops in its garrison. The authorized increase in the several arms will soon provide a divisional organization for the Oahu garrison consisting of three brigades of infantry of three regiments each, a brigade of field artillery of two or three regiments, a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of engineers, a battalion of signal troops and the proper quota of field hospitals and sanitary troops. Dependent somewhat on the course of events on the border, the increase in the local garrison may be expected to be speedily arranged and the necessary arrangements for the housing of the troops provided.

The bill provides for the mainland a force of first line mobile army troops, consisting of four complete infantry and two cavalry divisions. These organizations under the bill will not be kept at war strength in peace times as will the division here, but, with the reserve provisions of the law in operation, this change from a peace to war strength can be speedily made. The enlistment period as finally agreed upon will give each soldier three years with the colors and four with the reserve with the important proviso that enlisted men of organizations in the continental United States may be furloughed to the reserve after one year's service upon the certificate of his immediate commander that he has received sufficient training to make him a desirable reservist.

The reduction in the number of officers of the general staff corps from the ninety-two recommended in the senate bill to the fifty-two accepted by the conferees gives this important corps an increase over its present totally inadequate personnel of but fourteen officers. In view of the increasing importance of the duties of the general staff in relation to the present development of the science of war and its application to our military problems, the failure to give the general staff the more substantial increase is a serious defect in the bill.

The conferees have given ample recognition of the military value of the militia. In fact, the weight of expert opinion, from the War College report to the unanimous views of several ex-secretaries of war, on the constitutional limitations of the militia as a factor in our national defense, may have made true prophecy that congress is providing maintenance for a force which cannot be nationalized.

It is regrettable that the volunteer army recommendations of the general staff contained in the senate bill, had to be sacrificed to break the conference deadlock. The Advertiser has always believed that until such time as the country will accept universal military training, we should provide opportunity for every man in the country to receive military training on his own terms. There are thousands of youths in the country who either cannot or do not care to join the militia and the volunteer army was proposed to reach just this class.

Representative Dyer of East St. Louis has introduced a resolution into the house expressing America's "horror" at the execution of the ring-leaders of the recent abortive revolt in Ireland. Somehow we cannot recollect Mr. Dyer giving vent to his feelings when Nurse Cavell was executed, but perhaps she had no voting relatives in East St. Louis.

Fred F. Harvey, the Western hotel man, who has just made a trip to New York looking over his hotels and the dining car service which bears his name, is enthusiastic over the future of the West as a resort for American tourists and he is confident that the next season is going to be the banner one for the advocates of "See America First," Mr. Harvey said:

Europe will never again be the haven for American tourists that it has been. The war, which shut off travel across the Atlantic, turned it toward the Western part of the United States and the Latin-American countries and it has lasted long enough to awaken the American people to the long overlooked beauties and wonders to be found in the United States and in Central America.

It was a real Irish head our afternoon friend printed on Thursday over its Dublin report. "Many executed and given labor terms" it said.

It must be pleasant for the Texans to think of having a few regiments of Mexicans brought over the line to protect them.

## Suckers Or Investors?

MINING ventures, oil speculations, tropical plantations and foreign investments of sundry assorted types are very attractive, no doubt, but it is not out of place to remind the public that Hawaii is not worked out. Without effort on the part of the sugar planters the world is showering untold wealth on the fortunate ones, and these are seeking avenues for its investment.

It is not out of place to state that it will be the duty of the press, at some future date, to perform an autopsy on many corporations into which Hawaiian coin is now being poured.

Looking back over the last five years, the failures among local enterprises may be counted on the ten fingers, and the total sums lost do not tot up over a million and a quarter dollars at most. There are probably fifty companies that have been capitalized with Hawaiian coin on the mainland and in foreign countries, during the same period, from which not one dollar of profit has ever been or ever will be received. Single instances of such unfortunate investments are fresh in the minds of the well-informed. It is unnecessary to specify. The total of lost capital squandered, wasted and scattered to the hungry winds of foreign shores foots up between ten and twenty million dollars.

This tidy sum would have made every minor industry that has ever been started in these Islands a success. It would have built, equipped and maintained a fleet of swift passenger vessels between Honolulu, Hilo and California ports. It would have paid for a thousand miles of concrete for tourists roads. It would have built docks and wharves, dredged harbors and channels, and made Honolulu the finest trading and coaling center in the Pacific.

"But where would the profits have gone," the unbelievers say. Well, where did they go? The capital has disappeared and where are the profits? Who is one whit better off financially because they put Hawaiian sugar profits into foreign investments? What did Hawaii get out of it? This is a bur land, and the experience of a hundred years has been that it is about the best on earth. No man who has ever started a new industry and stuck to it has failed. Why is it that whenever an exceptionally prosperous year comes those who earn the harvest stampede? Why does the average man have so little faith? This is where the coin-tree fruits to perfection. Why not plant some more of the same species?

There have been Hawaiian wild-cats, especially during the insane years immediately following annexation. There have been financial funerals, and in some instances autopsies, but many a home company has refused to die, and the men who had faith are leaders in the community now. There is this further advantage in putting home profits into home industries, every dollar left loose here is turned over from five to ten times before it leaves Hawaii. The cash invested abroad helps other communities while it is working. It does not help Hawaii unless and until dividends are paid to local shareholders in foreign corporations.

## Ordinances In Hawaiian

WITH a city treasury so bare that obvious necessities cannot be had it seems a poor time for Mayor Lane to advance the suggestion that the city incur some translating expenses for the purpose of having the city ordinances published in the Hawaiian language. The Territory has been striving to get away from the cumbersome and useless dual language system, with a very large measure of success, and for the city to take it up now, at this late date, would be to turn back the clock in Hawaii.

It is to be doubted if there are five hundred Hawaiian voters on this island who cannot read English, and it is a practical certainty that not one out of a hundred of these would ever bother to read the text of the city ordinances if they were supplied in the vernacular. The garret of the Capitol is filled with Hawaiian versions of house and senate journals and with the acts of the legislature in the native tongue, standing evidence to the fact that ninety-nine cents out of every dollar spent in translating the legislative records into Hawaiian and publishing them in that language is sheer waste. The same proportion of the taxpayer's money would go for nothing in the case of a Hawaiian edition of the ordinances.

There might be some justification for issuing the acts and ordinances in Japanese, which is a live language used by a majority of the people of the island and of the Territory, but the expenditure would be unwise, just the same.

Mayor Lane is supposed to be progressive. If he wants to maintain his reputation for being such he had best drop the advocacy of as raw a graft as Hawaii has to put up with.

The United States has not yet heard particulars regarding the punishment to be inflicted on the commander of the submarine which attacked the French liner Sussex. So far as the published records go, the United States hasn't heard what punishment was meted out to the "Austrian" commander which sank the Ancona, either.

The selection of "Pop" Hutton as probation officer of the juvenile court is eminently satisfactory. Mr. Hutton is the right man for the place and one whose ability to handle wayward children is matched by his desire to help and his willingness to put heart into his task.

## BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser)

The petition of H. E. McShabb, guardian, to sell property of his wards, Frank H., and Katie M. Cooper and Kahuhu Kaumo, minors, was granted by Judge Whitney yesterday.

John McGuire, purser of the steamer Maui, broke his leg at Hakalau on April 30. The officer attempted to come from shore to the steamer at lunchtime on the wire and in making the trip was smashed up against the side of the vessel.

Ab Fook Ching, who recently was found guilty of a statutory offense in the federal court, was sentenced by Judge Clemens yesterday to one week's imprisonment, no fine, and twenty-five dollars for the costs of court, the remainder being remitted.

Judge Whitney yesterday approved the final accounts of Henry Smith, executor of the estate of Caroline Leihulu Clark, deceased. The petition of the executor for the distribution of the estate among the heirs was continued to nine o'clock the morning of next Friday.

Local immigration inspectors, have received warning of a "trench foot" on the look out for "trench foot," a strange new disease developed by the war. It is supposed to be a form of rheumatism, which draws the soldier's foot up into a ball, incapacitating him for further duty in the trenches.

S. Hooman, administrator, filed yesterday in the circuit court his first and final accounts of the estate of John Alapai Kua, deceased, in which the administrator acknowledges receipt of \$682.80 and asks that he be allowed disbursements in the sum of \$419.70. The petition will be heard by Judge Whitney on June 19.

Suit and attachment of the property of the defendants was filed in the circuit court yesterday by H. Hackfeld & Co., against Tam Ng Kwai and others doing business under the firm name of Kwong Chong Chan, an action for an alleged debt of \$2329.94. An order was granted for the sale of the perishable goods of the firm.

(From Sunday Advertiser)

John A. Baker was commissioned yesterday by Henry C. Hapai, acting territorial treasurer, as an agent to perform the marriage ceremony in the Territory.

A discontinuance of the action was filed in the circuit court yesterday in the damage suit instituted by Mary F. Neves against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company.

James Murray Macdonell, a native of Scotland, was sworn in yesterday in the federal court as a naturalized citizen of the United States. The witnesses were Foster, L. Davis and Ray B. Bietow.

The Cherry Blossom Fete held recently in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church diocese of Honolulu, netted more than \$2500, reports Mrs. John E. Baird, chairman of the general committee. All the returns are not in yet.

The fourteenth annual convention of the clergy and lay delegates of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Honolulu, met in St. Andrew's Cathedral on Saturday, May 27. A full attendance is expected. Woman's Auxiliary Day will be on May 31. The Rev. L. H. Tracey will be the preacher.

The Hamakua road has again been opened for traffic. Several thousand dollars of repairs had to be done as a result of the late storm before the country road was made passable.

David Marnie of Olua Plantation, who, with George P. Lillicoe, was in the automobile near Pahala, which terminated fatally for Lillicoe, is recovering from his injuries which consisted of several broken ribs and several severe cuts and bruises.

Mrs. Kealahoukai Kanakaloa Punia died at the residence of her brother, Kamana, at Kalihi-waena, yesterday morning, after an illness of a week. She was born at Waihee, Maui, May 24, 1862. Two daughters and two sons survive her. The funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence, Kalihi-waena, at three o'clock. The interment will take place in Ka-waihaio cemetery.

No trace has yet been found of the money stolen from the Nalehu, Hawaii, postoffice about a month ago. If the bondsmen of the postmaster, Basil Apiki, make good the loss there will be no further trouble for the postmaster. The investigation of the crime has lead both the postoffice inspectors and the detectives for the bondsmen up against a blank wall on every side that has been followed.

There will be a regular meeting of the board of supervisors this evening at seven-thirty o'clock.

A rumor has come from Hawaii that Senator David Baker will make the run for sheriff of the Big Island, instead of for the legislature in the coming campaign.

A decree of divorce was granted by Judge Stuart yesterday to Mrs. Bell R. Silva from A. B. Silva, the custody of the four minor children of the couple being awarded to the mother. The decree takes effect immediately.

James Isaac Arcia, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Mary N. Arcia, deceased, filed yesterday in the circuit court the inventory, showing the estate to consist of some land and personal property, the latter being valued at \$562.

Thomas Alexander Anderson, clerk, of 3456 Waiialea road, Kaimuki, and a native of Manchester, Lancashire, England, where he was born on March 8, 1866, filed yesterday in the office of George R. Clark, clerk of the federal court, his declaration of intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The papers in the divorce suit of Mrs. Marie King against Louis G. King were returned yesterday to the circuit court without service having been made here. It is believed that the libellant is in Sevierville, Tennessee. The Kings were married in Honolulu by the late Elder Abraham Fernandez, on September 2, 1914, and have no children. Nonsupport is charged.

## PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser)

Enos Vincent, Portuguese vice-consul at Wailuku, Maui, returned yesterday afternoon in the Claudiine to his Valley Island home.

Edward Todd, bookkeeper for the Waimanalo Sugar Company and postmaster at Waimanalo, this island, and Mrs. Todd had their family circle increased yesterday by the arrival of a little baby girl, who made the acquaintance of the parents at the Pacific Sanatorium, Kewalo street.

(From Sunday Advertiser)

Marshall Smiddy expects to leave in the Mauna Kea next Wednesday morning on an official trip to Hilo.

Miss Eva Taylor, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, is doing nicely. She is a guest at the home of Mrs. J. A. Johnson, 1541 Makiki street.

William P. Fennell, license inspector, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from a week's visit to the Island of Hawaii. Mr. Fennell resided in the district of Kau for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack London were among the arrivals in the Mauna Kea from Hilo yesterday. They spent several weeks on the Big Island, where Mr. London collected "local color" for magazine and book work.

News has been received in Honolulu of the appointment, recently, of Prof. Roosevelt as dean of the Harvard law school. Professor Pound and Prof. Jared G. Smith of the College of Hawaii were classmates in 1888 in the University of Nebraska.

Louis Bannigan, connected with the law firm of Smith, Warren & Sutton, was admitted in the supreme court yesterday to practise in all the territorial courts. He took the oath before Justice McChesbert. Mr. Bannigan was previously admitted to practise in the federal court.

Among the arrivals in the Governor Forbes yesterday from the Orient was Norbert Lyons, associate editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin. Mr. Lyons is on his way to attend the coming Democratic national convention at St. Louis, as well as the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs.

Colonel General Woodan, well known because of the part he took in the first Chinese Republic revolution, war, will leave Honolulu in the China, it is expected, for the Orient. He has been in Hawaii about a year. The success of the revolutionary party in its fight against Yuan Shi-kai makes his return to China at this time possible.

Charles R. Forbes, chairman; Alexis J. Gignoux, commissioner; Capt. Henry P. O'Sullivan, clerk, and James L. Coker, attorney of the public utilities commission, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon for Maui, where they will remain until Wednesday, taking the same steamer that day for Hilo. They will return to Honolulu next Saturday.

The Quality Inn will be minus two women employees soon, following the marriage of Private Robert Marshall, company F Second Infantry, Fort Sherman, to Miss Georgia Silvey, and that of Miss Agnes Foley to Ernest Gibson. Miss Silva has announced her engagement, and the wedding will take place some time in September. Miss Agnes Foley, who is to marry the first part of June, is today receiving the congratulations of her friends.

(From Monday Advertiser)

D. Howard Hitchcock is on a sketching trip in Maui.

Mrs. Jacob F. Brown, who has been confined to her bed for several days with a severe cold, is slowly recovering.

R. A. Lucas of Hilo is going to the Coast soon for the first time in thirty years. He will motor from San Francisco to Montreal.

(From Tuesday Advertiser)

S. E. Lucas, the local optician, has returned from a trip to the Big Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hamaku, who were recently married in this city, left in the Mauna Kea last Saturday for Hilo, where they will make their home.

A. M. Webster, until recently a salesman for T. H. Davies & Co.'s, Hilo branch and present a member of the Mooses Stationery Company, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on his way to New York, on a buying trip. Incidentally, Mr. Webster, who is one of the prominent Progressives in the Big Island, will be an interested spectator at the national conventions of the Progressive and Republican parties in Chicago in June.

## BEACH ROAD FOR HAULA

## TO BE RELOCATED BY CITY

Assistant City Engineer Christopher Willis, with a corps of assistants, will leave for Haula today to start work on the relocation of a mile of road at that place. The proposition made to the municipality some time ago by Edgar Henriques, to move the present government road further mauka so that more of his property might become available for beach lots, was acted favorably upon. Henriques will pay all the expenses of surveying and laying almost a mile of fine coral road where there is now only a sand road. The engineers expect to finish their work in about a week. J. C. Cummins and Mack Ross will accompany the expedition as foreman and luna, respectively.

## ASSISTANT TO EMERGENCY

## SURGEON HAS DISCUSSION

The finance committee of the board of supervisors discussed the appointment of an assistant for the emergency surgeon at a conference yesterday. No definite action was taken, but it was decided that the position would not be appropriated for before the beginning of the new term, which will commence July 1.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this pleasant and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## BISHOP BRENT SAYS

## U. S. IS NOT GREAT

America First Must Gain Mastery Over Herself Before She Becomes Strong

Occupation of Philippines Is For Spiritual Welfare of People of Islands

SHANGHAI.—Blight Rev. Charles H. Brent of Manila, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Philippine Islands, recently delivered an address before the Saturday Club of Shanghai, according to the mail which arrived here from Orient yesterday, in which he said some very uncompromising things about the United States of America. The bishop shocked the well-filled dining room of the Palace Hotel by saying that America was not a great nation. He admitted that she was a "potentially great nation."

"Before she becomes truly great," he continued, "America must first gain a mastery over herself." Bishop Brent dwelt on the necessity for spiritual as well as material ideals being necessary for a country that would reach the highest development. The man who fulfilled the duties of a citizen with the highest motives in his heart was performing a spiritual act. "Thrice we have gone to war," said the speaker, "and each time it was for a spiritual and not a material ideal. Our first war was for liberty; our second for unity; and our third was an unselfish war for the liberty of an oppressed people."

The bishop said that if America had gone to the Philippines for a material purpose she ought to get out, but that if her purpose was unselfish she ought to stay in the islands.

Thomas Sammons, American consul-general, was chairman of the meeting. Besides Bishop Brent, Prof. J. W. Jenks of New York University, and Chief Justice E. Finley Johnson of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, made short addresses. Bishop Brent spoke as follows:

Crisis Produces Better Men

"Naturally serious men at this place in the world's history can speak only in a serious vein on serious subjects. I am one of those and I believe that there are present many others of the same mind. I thank God that it has been my lot to pass through such a time of storm and stress. I have yet to learn that man cannot meet readily rise to his proper stature when he is grappling with grave difficulties. The present crisis in the world's history produces a better type of man than is possible under any other circumstances."

"It is quite natural that upon any subject that I speak I will turn to my own nation—my adopted nation (the bishop was originally a Canadian) the nationality to which I owe my loyalty, and the nation of my choice—and present to you what I deem to be her position. The vocation of America is primarily and essentially spiritual."

"Today America is the only great nation that is free to turn her mind and her activities in any direction that she will. She is filled with liberty which is her national heritage and upon the proper use of which depends her future greatness."

"There is no room for self-pity in a great man or in a great nation. America is, and this may seem to some an under-rated statement, America is a potentially great nation. She is not yet great."

Self-Government Great Principle

"The power of self-government is one of our great principles but the power of self-government means not only the additional power to make laws but present to you what I deem to be her position. The vocation of America is primarily and essentially spiritual."

"There may or may not be a political advantage in our holding territory in the Far East. The Philippines may or may not add to our wealth. These considerations may hold a place in our conclusions and if so they hold a secondary place. If our motive for 'remaining in the Philippines' were for our material benefit, I could say America go, the sooner the better. If our motive for staying in the Philippines is unselfish I would say stay and do not go."

"I believe that today we are in the Philippines Islands as a nation not for our aggrandizement, not for the development of our wealth, not for selfish interest, but we are there for the spiritual service of the Filipino people, and if I did not believe this I would leave the Philippines today, bag and baggage, never again to return to her fair shores."

Same As Beginning

"The vocation of America is what it was at the beginning of its existence and so far as will grow and be recognized by the great nations of the world, but as she breaks away from this she will decline and become small among the nations of the earth. A nation like a man can never be great merely by material possessions. It is in honor, justice, purity and truth that greatness consists. The latter are spiritual and will prevail, but might and wealth are material and will surely fall."

Professor Jenks spoke of the relations of business and religion. He declared that truth was becoming the slogan of commerce.

"I attended a convention of Advertising Men in Cleveland, he said, 'at which it was insisted that there should be no misrepresentation in any advertisements. That is becoming the fundamental principle of the best business men. The greatest social sin is lying;

## GREATER DRYDOCKS

## FOR NEW CRUISERS

Panama and Pearl Harbor Only Docks Which Can Take Big Fighting Ships

WASHINGTON.—The prospect that the construction of battle cruisers will be authorized by Congress this year, and that these vessels, if they are to have the proposed speed of thirty-five knots an hour, will be longer than any other vessels so far contemplated for the navy, with possibly a length of about 800 feet, and a displacement of 10,000 tons, makes it necessary to provide docking facilities for them. No naval dry dock now in service is capable of taking such a vessel, and only two under way would be large enough, the one nearing completion at the Panama Canal and the one under construction at the naval station in the Hawaiian Islands.

To meet this situation Secretary Daniels is in favor of the construction of additional docking facilities at Norfolk, and he has had plans and estimates of cost made. He believes that there must be a concentration of department interests and endeavor at one place, and that Norfolk is the place that should be developed along these lines, because a dry dock in the vicinity of Hampton Roads is of such importance that there should be nothing to interfere with that project by asking Congress for docks elsewhere. However, he believes that there should be, in addition, a lengthening of the dry dock at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., construction of a 1000-foot dry dock at New York, and another of similar size at Philadelphia.

Mr. Daniels has changed his views in an important direction in the matter of provision for drydocks, which projects he did not consider at one time, in view of the expenditures involved, as entitled to be included in the annual estimates. Present conditions have resulted in a modification of this position.

While the construction of the drydock such as the one proposed for Norfolk would involve an expenditure of nearly \$4,000,000, the cost of a single battle cruiser is several times that. It takes a longer time to build a drydock than a battleship or battle cruiser, so that, if appropriations for drydock construction are not made this year, before long we will be confronted with the condition of having costly vessels in the navy for which we have no docking facilities.

CHICAGO DELEGATES LEAVE TOMORROW

Will Try Hard To Get Votes As Well As Seats In Convention

The delegation from Hawaii to the national convention in Chicago will leave here in the Wilhelmina tomorrow. It will consist of Delegate J. K. Kalaniana'ole and Henry J. Lyman, as delegates, and A. L. Castle and W. C. Achi, as alternates, with Robert W. Breckons as national committeeman-expectant.

The selection of the national committeeman is left to the delegates. Failing an agreement on their part the national committee selects the man when the qualifications of the candidates are made known to its members. In the present case there are two schemes on foot to get the position for Breckons. One is that Lyman and Kubio will vote for the latter as national committeeman; then Kubio will turn over his proxy to Breckons to act for him. The other scheme is to elect Breckons by the unanimous act of the delegation.

The delegation is going unopposed this year and there will be a desperate fight made for the right to vote when the convention is reached. Hawaii's friends have promised to do their bit for the recognition of the delegates from the Territory, and if promises mean anything there may be a change made in the rules which will allow of the delegation to vote.

DISCUSSION OF TRANSIT CHARTER IS POSTPONED

The meeting of the public utilities committee of the chamber of commerce, set for yesterday, was postponed until some time next week, when the attendance of the members of the public utilities commission may be had for a discussion of the terms of the proposed amendments to the Rapid Transit charter. The meeting was called for today but as the utilities commissioners are absent in Maui their return will be awaited.

the greatest social virtue is truth."

Chief Justice Johnson pointed to what the American administration in the Philippines had done toward establishing public schools.

"When I came to the islands fifteen years ago," he said, "there were 1000 school teachers on the same boat on their way to establish public schools through the provinces. When the United States took the islands there was not a single public school. What these American teachers have accomplished can be seen by the fact that now you can make our way through all parts of the Philippines and find young men and women everywhere who can speak English. There are 600,000 persons who have taken these public school courses. There are now over 9000 native teachers in the schools."

"These facts alone justify our presence in the Philippines."